BOMBAY GAZETTE

Volume 27.] · Wednesday, March 20, 1816. [Number 1346.

BENGAL
PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED THE 1ST OCT. 1815.

NOTICE.—In order to afford every facility to Subscribers in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, and that Residents therein may participate in the benefits that the encreasing capital must be productive of to the rising population of India; the Directors have appointed Messrs. BINNEY and Co. of Madras, and Messrs. FORBES and Co. of Bombay, to be Agents to this Society—of whom the Printed Regulations, and Forms for Subscribers to fill up, may be obtained in the same manner as on reference to the undersigned, at the Office of Messrs. PALMER and Co. who are the Treasurers.

Subscriptions subject to Interest on the Amount of the respective Premiums from the 1ſt of October 1815, to the day of Entry, including Agent's Charges will continue to be received for the First Class until the 31st of December 1816, when the Books will close, and the amount subscribed accumulate until the expiration of the firſt 14 years; after which, a Dividend of the whole capital will be made to the Survivors, conformably to the 24th Article of the Regulations, which are published for general information in the Calcutta Directories for the present year. The number of Shares already entered is (678) Six Hundred and Seventy-eight.

By Authority of the Directors:
THOMAS KING,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA;
21st February, 1816. }

MADEIRA WINE,
LISBON Do
AND
PORT Do

SIR ROGER DE FARIA has for Sale, in his Godowns, opposite to the Government House, a very excellent Stock of the above Choice Wines, imported lately from Bengal by the Ships *Bombay Merchant, Grab Pembroke* and *Lovely Fish;* which Wine is warranted to be pure, and genuine from very respectable Portuguese Houses, and pretty old, and mellow for immediate use, being chosen in Bengal by a competent Judge for this Market.

	RUPEES	PIPE.
Madeira pretty old from	450 to 550	Ditto.
Lisbon ditto at	300	Ditto
Port,—direct from Oporto in Quarter Casks at	125	each
Ditto Ditto in fifths at	100	each

The above Madeira and Lisbon may be had in Half Pipes, and the same in Bottles 6 Dozen Chests.

Madeira from	20 to 25 Rs.	per	Doz.
Lisbon at	16	Do.	Do.
Port, of high flavour bottled at Oporto at	17	Do.	Do.

Bombay, 14th February 1816

G. HIGGS

BEGS to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has received a fresh Lot of Arab Horses from Bussorah per Ship Macauley for Private Sale.

Bombay, 20th March, 1816.

Eduljee Cursetjee
This day Wednesday, the 20th March 1815,
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
At his Rooms
IN HUMMUM STREET,
VARIOUS ARTICLES,
Consisting of

GLASS Ware, China Ware, Queen's Ware, Silver Ware & Plated Ware; also Chairs, Tables, Couches, a set of large Blackwood Dining Tables, Ditto Cloathes Press, Mahogany Ditto, a few Lots of Bottled Beer and Brandy, one double walled Pole Tent lined with Chintz, and a Routee.—At 12 o'Clock will be put up an Arab Saddle Horse.

Bombay, 20th March, 1816.

For Private Sale.

A PLEASURE BOAT of Teak; built last Year at *Mazagon*, with Europe Rigging, Sails, Coppering; and excellent Accommodations.

Further particulars will be explained on application to BOYCE, KEMPT and Co.

Bombay, 20th March, 1816.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.
Wednesday, 20th March 1816.

GENERAL ORDERS.
By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
BOMBAY CASTLE, 13TH MARCH 1816.

The following appointment is ordered to take place.

COMMISSARY OF STORES DEPARTMENT

Serjeant Major James Brown, of the Battalion of Artillery, to be a Conductor of Stores,—Date of appointment 1st March 1816.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE & NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED.—March 14, Ship William Petrie, Captain Ross, from the Gulph.—Colonel Macauly, Captain William Valgar, from Bussorah, Bushire and Muscat.—17, The H C's. Cruizer Sylph, Lieutenant James Arthur, from a Cruize.

SAILED.—March 14th, Ship Fattay Alvadood, Capt. James Hardie, to Muscat, Bushire and Bussora.—Ship Sullemaney, Capt. F Ringrose, to Muscat, Bushire and Bussora.

The Gazette.
BOMBAY, 20TH MARCH 1816.

THE Macauley & William Petrie arrived on Thursday last from the Gulph, but brought with them little, if any thing, in the shape of important news. We nevertheless glean from the heads of intelligence, kindly lent us, that the Prince of Orange is to be married to the Archduchess Anne, sister of the Emperor Alexander, who was expected to return to his capital in December. We further perceive thatthe Prince Regent of England was making preparations to proceed to Paris, in order to be present at the coronation of Louis the 18th.

Our letters from the Northward mention that the detachment under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Barclay had effected the restoration of the Province of WAGUR to the Cutch Government, and such of the fortresses as were not required for the protection of the Rao's Garrisons, and have hitherto proved the haunts of Banditti, have been demolished.

The force under the command of Colonel East has proved equally successful in OKAMUNDAL, the fastnesses and forts of Dhingeey, Dwarka and Bate having, after some little demur, surrendered, and the whole of that territory has been reduced to the subjection of the Guycuwar Government.

We trust therefore that the Provinces of Cutch, Wagur & Okamundal, which have, for ages, subsisted chiefly by carrying on depredations by land and sea on their peaceable and industrious neighbours, will in future respect the rights of civilized States, and themselves enjoy the peace and happiness which flow from a well organized and efficient Government. These beneficial views however will not be realized, & the spirit of depredation will relapse into its former channel, and reproduce all the evils which have for so many years been experienced from its unrestrained indulgence, if the beneficent Power which has produced so much good, be not actively and vigilantly employed in compelling those Petty States to adhere to the system which may be established for their future controul—and that its influence will be so directed no doubt need be entertained.

The only ceremony of a novel description which was observed in the interview which took place between the Rao of Cutch and Colonel East, was a person preceding His Highness mounted on Stilts of about seven feet high. He moved without the assistance of his hands, which were employed in brandishing a sword and shield, but simply from the Stilts being fastened to his legs, and displayed in his progress as much dexterity and agility as if he had been marching on his natural stumps.

Calcutta.

Another vessel has been destroyed by fire!—On Saturday evening all the Shipping off Calcutta were in the most alarming predicament, from flames which suddenly burst forth from the *Sultana*, Captain THOMPSON: and had it not been for the energetic and meritorious exertions of the Master Attendant's department, aided by the Crews of the Ships at anchor, and the calmness of the night, every vessel off this City might have been destroyed!—The *Sultana*, was however towed to the Hourah side of the River, where she burnt to the waters edge. We understand that there is but too much reason to suspect, that this mischief has been occasioned by some of the incendiaries, who have of late been so active in this Port. It is said that the Officer in charge of the *Sultana*, took the precaution early in the evening to have the hatches closed and fastened: but that while he was writing the log he heard a sudden uproar among the people, and being directed to the cause of their exclamation he saw volumes of smoke ascending through the interstices of the hatches, which satisfied him that the fire had reached the Salt-petre with which the Vessel was partly laden.—All attempts to check the progress of the fire were useless—and the precaution, before alluded to, of towing the *Sultana* from the other Ships, was immediately adopted.

India Gazette, Feb. 26.

Official intelligence of a satisfactory nature have been received from the army under Sir David Ochterlony up to the 17th instant. The division under Lieut. Col. Burnet had got through three passes without any opposition, except at the last pass, where Lieut. Walcot, of the Artillery, and 6 men were wounded. We are sorry to add that Lieut. Walcot's wound is severe; being shot through the lungs.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer of Brigadier Nicol's Division of the Army, dated Camp at Ramnaghur, the 12th Feb. 1816.

"We marched from Bulwaee on the 3d, and arrived at this place on the 6th, the march throughout extremely pleasant & through a most delightful country. We are encamped close to the hills, and this morning observed a considerable body of Goorkahs on one of them, but they have since retired. Our army is in the highest state of health and discipline, and what is a grand point have the greatest confidence in Sir David Ochterlony. The Commissariat whose arrival with supplies we are waiting, is expected in Camp this evening, and we shall move again tomorrow. If the account of some deserters can be relied on, we are not likely to meet any serious opposition from the Goorkahs, who are represented to be much disaffected and in great want of provisions of every kind. For the present adieu—rely on my letting you know all the movements and operations of this division of the army, as far as can with propriety be related. My next may be from Muckwanpore. I send you a copy of the General Orders given out the day before we marched from Bulwaee."

Camp Bulwaee, 2d February, 1816.
PAROLE—FORWARD.

The Major General regrets that indisposition and a great pressure of business has prevented even an inspection of the army he has the honor to command, but has heard with pleasure their efficiency in numbers as well as discipline.

The Major General feels a just confidence in the zeal, energy and exertion of the army at large and of every individual under his command; to the European Corps, he shall only say that he trusts the British bayonet which has humbled France and given peace to the European World will be effectually employed to revenge that perfidy which has called it into action. To the Native Corps he recommends the strictest attention to the commands of their officers and confidence in that Weapon of which many have experienced the efficiency and utility.—The respective Officers of Native Corps may grant an indulgence to known good swordsmen to have swords when they express a wish to that effect, though he recommends them to keep the enemy, at the point of the bayonet; the Ghoorkhals have been observed to be checked whenever they see men steady and prepared to receive them, and when the ground admits of making a charge by an advance, experience has shewn that it has been generally turned into a flight.,'

The Post Master General at this Presidency has received the appointment of Deputy PostMaster from His Majesty's Commissioners of the General Post Office, to enable him to collect the postage on Letters or the interior of India. Letters received by the *Indian Oak*, for places beyond Calcutta, have stamped on them *More to be paid*, and the amount is written opposite to the Stamp. This new Impost will considerably increase the postage revenue of England.

The Commercial advices by the present accounts from England are rather favorable. Cotton was rising, and, Indigo and Silk looked up. The best sorts of the former had sold for 16½ to 17 pence per pound and inferior kinds from 14 to 15½ pence. Pepper kept up it's price, and sold for 10½ pence the pound. The prices of Coffee and Sugar were stationary.

LONDON, JULY 25.

"By the present conveyance, under a separate cover, we have sent you a copy of the new East-India Postage Act,* which has undergone very considerable alterations in its progress through Parliament, ultimately assuming a far less exceptionable shape than it originally bore although still liable to essential objections.

We are inclined to believe that it is not now the intention of Government, to incur the expence of a regular establishment of Packets; and the substitutional provisions, No. 12 to 16, corroborate that impression. These fix a charge of 1s. 2d. payable at the port of delivery, for single letters sent by other vessels than Packets, from Great Britain to India; and 8d. for single letters imported by such vessels; and so in proportion for larger Packets: the Postage on letters from India, to be paid there or here optionally.

"By the 30th to 33d clauses, provision is made for the free correspondence of owners, charterers and consigners of ships to the extent of twenty ounces weight; and of owners, shippers and consigners of goods, to the extent of six ounces weight; but the strictest attention must be paid to the requisite indorsements prescribed by the act on the envelopes of such free letters in order to entitle them to exemption from Postage.

"We beg to recommend to your attention the 9d clause of the act under which we conceive you may forward Law Papers, Price Currents, and Newspapers, although not liable to Stamp duties in India.

"We have been accustomed to receive a great number of letters from individuals abroad addressed to us, which only served to cover enclosures for other persons. If we open the seal, the Post Office, will not refund the Postage, and as it is in most cases impracticable to recover it from the parties who ought to be chargeable, we shall be exposed to a loss not inconsiderable in the course of the year, if this practice be continued under the present act. The payment of the Sea Postage in India, will but exempt it partially, since an inland Postage from the outports will still be demanded. You may perhaps render an acceptable service to all parties to circulate, that Agency Houses cannot be depended [illegible] in and forward letters which will expose [illegible] of Postage where the writers keep no account [illegible] better way, [illegible]ld be to deliver private letters immediately to the parties they are designed for, or in cases of the residences not being known or permanent, "*to the care*," of Agents, who will readily endorse on them the proper direction, and redeliver them to the office. Perhaps a public advertisement to this effect may be the best mode of giving circulation to the hint."

We understand that the report of the Committee, appointed to investigate the causes of the late destruction by fire of the shipping of this Port, and to suggest Regulations for the better provision of Lascars for the country ships, is nearly ready and will shortly be submitted to Government A Register office is to be establish ed on a liberal scale, and a respectable Gent. of this settlement, who has drawn up a well arranged plan on the subject, is we hear, to be placed at the head of it. It is likewise proposed to place a Magistrate at the head of this important department, and a Surgeon is to be attached to it to examine the Lascars before they are engaged by the Commanders of vessels. The system of security which has hitherto pervailed to the detriment of the Lascars and profit of the Ghaut Lascars, is to be abolished, and individuals are to furnish their own securities. It is proposed that the Register office be supported by the contributions of the Merchants of Calcutta. A Fund will be established for the reward of meritorious conduct, and to grant pensions to those native seamen, who may be disabled from accidents or long service. Agreements will be entered into between the Owners of vessels and Lascars, &c. specifying the length and terms of service, which are not to depend on any particular vessel.

[*The Times.—February* 27.

English Extracts.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

We regret to notice that H. M. Frigate *Penelope*, Captain Galloway, was wrecked on the 30th of April near Magdalen river in Canada. The Captain and surviving officers and men were conveyed to Quebec in his Majesty's ships *Belvedere* and *Cygnet*.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 13.—It was yesterday very generally rumoured, that the meeting of the two Chambers would be postponed to the 1st of next month. That every low intrigue and manœuvre should be practised to delay, nay, if it were possible, prevent the assembling of the representatives of the nation, does not surprise me. I know, from the best authority, that some of the Ministers are well persuaded that their removal from office is the object that will first occupy the attention of the Deputies; indeed, I have already seen the copy of a motion to that effect, and which will be presented to both Chambers as soon as the ceremonies and formalities attendant on the opening shall be dispatched.

A serious disturbance took place on Monday evening last. at the *Cafe Montansier*, in the Palais Royal, where some Prussian officers were insulted by some French military in disguise, that is *habilles en bourgeois*. Though in some degree a spectator of this affair, yet I was too distant from the scene of action to give an accurate account of its commencement, but as far as I can learn from other persons who were present, the circumstances which gave rise to the quarrel were as follows;—Some Prussian and English Officers were talking French together at the above mentioned coffee-house. A French man several times walked past the table where they were sitting, and at last gave one of the Prussians a blow with his elbow, at the same time he trod on his foot. The Prussian immediately rose up and said—"*Monsieur, vous etes un malhonnette*;" to this the Frenchman replied, "*Si vous aves quel que chose a me dire, it faut discendre.*" (The first and second floors you know are occupied by the Montanseir Coffee-house.) They immediately came down into the Palais Royal, when the Prussian officer was immediately surrounded by a number of Frenchmen, who beat him in a most cruel manner. His cries at length brought several of his brother officers to his assistance and they arrived very opportunely to prevent their comrade from being assassinated by a Frenchman who had a drawn a stiletto from his cane for that purpose. The Prussians drew their sabres, and a general battle took place, and many were wounded on both sides. Order and tranquillity were, however soon restored by the National Guard.—The Police cannot be ignorant of the frequent insults which both the Prussian and English Officers experience from the French military, who are constantly arriving from the army of the Loire.—The persons who assassinated Mr. Kean on the Boulevards, a few days ago, has not yet been discovered.

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* The Postage Act has not come to hand.

PARIS, SEPT. 13.—How is it possible that any of these plots can be put into execution, while this city is filled and surrounded by the allied troops? Even it the precaution of the commanders of the allied troops were less, it would be a strange madness that could induce the dissatisfied party to attempt to strike any blow at such a juncture. An extensive and simultaneous movement by insurgents, while the Prussian army is quartered in Paris, and while that city is encompassed by the encampments of the British, the Russians, and Austrians, is a thing quite impracticable.—The utmost vigilanee and caution continues to mark the conduct of the Prussian Commandant of Paris. Cannon loaded with grape, and protected by a strong body of troops, continue to enfilade the Bridge of ****, and the match kept constantly burning on the carriage of each gun, shews how instantaneously destruction could be poured upon any insurgents. At each encampment there is a similar arrangement, and one cannon shot from any of these posts would be at once echoed from camp to camp

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, where cannon is planted; some barracks of the same kind are also erected. The Bois de Boulogne is entirely cut down, and is occupied on the side by the 91st, 14th, 59th and 32d British regiments, with part of the artillery. The Royal Scots, the 42d, 92d, 95th and 79th, are at Clichy. The Cossacks are now almost removed from the neighbourhood of Paris. The town duty continues to be performed by the National Guard, which is the only French force at present in a state of organization; but there are Russian or Prussian centinels at almost every public building.—Paris swarms with officers of the disbanded French army, who, in the evening, are apt to take an opportunity to insult the officers and men of the allied troops, and the consequence is, that almost every morning we hear that some of the allied officers or some Frenchmen have been killed or wounded in a scuffle. Two British officers (one of them belonging to the Commissariat) have been killed since I have been here (about a week) and one has been badly wounded.—The print shops abound with caricatures of all foreigners. Not long ago, while the 52d, 71st, and 95th British regiments, were assembled in the camps Elysees, hearing divine service performed, a Prussian scoundrel had the impudence to post himself near them, and very deliberately began to sketch a carricature of the scene. One of the officers very soon observed him, and seeing what he was about, applied his foot to dexterously and so heartily to the artist's seat of honor as to overturn him, and put an end to his study.

Much more than the truth seems to be said in England about the removal of the works from the Louvre. To talk of the gallery being stripped is absurd—too many still remain. The sculpture gallery has suffered most; but I do not believe that the whole number of pieces taken from it exceeds thirty—and I am very sure that not one has been taken away which ought to have remained. Neither the Venus de Medicis, nor the Apollo Belvidere, have yet been touched.

STATE PAPER RELATIVE TO MURAT.

The Emperor of Austria grants an Asylum to King Joachim, within the limits of his dominions, under the following.

CONDITIONS.

Art. I.—The King is to assume the title of a private individual; the Queen having adopted that of the Countess of Liposa, it is suggested that his Majesty should adopt the corresponding title.

Art. 2.—The King is at liberty to chose any town in Bohemia, Moravia, or Upper Austria, as the place of his residence. If his majesty should think proper to live in the country instead of a town of the said province, no objection will be made on the part of the Emperor.

Art. 3.—The King is to engage on his honour (parole) in the presence of his Imperial Majesty, that he will not quit the Austrian dominions, without the express consent of his Majesty, and that his mode of life will be suitable only to that of a private person of rank, and that he will submit to the laws in force within the Austrian State.

In the faith of which arrangement, and according to the established usage, the undersigned has, by the command of the Emperor, subscribed the present declaration.

Given at Paris, 1st September 1815.

(L. S.) Signed L. Prince de METTERNICH.

CHALONS SUR MARNE, SEPT. 8.

The camp at Vertus has occasioned a considerable movement here and all, around us. The mass assembled in the plain is, we are assured, with its accessaries, 200,000 men. They occupy the country from Vertus to Clamange, Ville Seneuse, and Ecury le Reges, which is an extent of four leagues in length, with about three in breadth. Marshal Barclayde Tolly has been at Vertus for some days. The neighbouring villages are crowded with General Officers. Not less then fifty Generals and their suites are lodged in the town of Avize—Notwithstanding the magazines which have been prepared, and the little speculations of individuals, this mass would soon experience great want were it to remain any time in its position.

SEPTEMBER 9.—The Emperor of Russia arrived at Vertus the day before yesterday. It is said that after the review the Russian army will break up, and begin its retrograde march on the 14th, or 15th, in columns, which will defile during the remainder of the month, in the three fold direction of Supper, Chalons and Coupe-ville, between Vertus and St. Menehauld.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM PARIS.

"The Louvre is every night guarded by a company of the national guard. The apprehension is that the pictures might be destroyed. The French would burn them rather than see them removed. The dying Gladiator has been removed this day; it is the only statue of celebrity that has yet been carried off. The celebrated Torso is marked out for removal. The garden of the Luxembourg has been re-opened to the public; several of the trees have been injured by the fires with which the Prussians cooked their victuals. It exhibits a very curious appearance at present; the beautifully verdant alleys, shaded with orange trees, now covered with dirty huts constructed for men and horses. Soldiers and their wives and children, in a very disgusting undress, reposing themselves upon the grass or washing their raiment in beautiful marble-edged reservoirs of Water, & hanging it to dry on the statues of Apollo, of Mercury, and of Venus. There is the greatest difference between the Encampment of British and of the Continental troops. The British Camp in Bois de Boulogne, is quite romantic; there is the greatest regard to cleanliness. The trees are so low, and so close to each other, that in many instances a comfortable hut is constructed by interweaving the tops, which still continue in a state of vegitation and preserve their verdure The freshness and fragrance of the air in the calm of evening, the music heard on every side at the Quarters of the General Officers and Colonels, the neighing of Horses, and the voices of the men heard at a great distance, produce, a most pleasing effect. The troops with their Officers are in

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not better condition than before. The broad road which runs through the wood is every day crowded with Bands of music, conjurors, dancing dogs, and every other source of amusement which the poverty and ingenuity of the French could invent, to beguile the Engliſh Soldiers of their money. It is astoniſhing with what quickness they communicate with each other in mutual ignorance of each other's language. The prussian quarters are never frequented by any description of French, even to sell trinkets or refreshment. Not a single print of Marshal Blucher is to be seen in any of the windows in Paris, there are very few even of the King of Prussia. Prints of the Prince Regent and the Duke of Wellington, are to be seen in every print shop. Most of the prints of the prince Regent are from portraits of him executed, whilst his Royal Highness was Prince of Wales. Paris was never more crowded with English; it is amusing to read the invitations to them placarded on all the walls in broken English, from rope-dancers, fencers, and inventors of curious philosophical recreations; all concluding with compliments to the great wealth and munificence of the English nation."

A public notice has been given, that the timber from the palisades of Paris will be sold to the highest bidder, and that all offers on this subject are to be sent to M. De S. Fuhl, the Prussian Commandant of Paris.

A Gentleman, of the name of Kean, was lately assassinated on the Boulevards at Paris. It seems he had given offence to a French Officer by treading on his toes; an affront revenged by the Officer's drawing out a dagger and stabbing him. An industrious search is making for the murderer.

MARSHAL MURAT.

When Murat, after his total defeat returned to Naples on the 19th of May, of the whole of his army, only four of his officers accompanied him. He presented himself to his wife with a pale and downcast countenance, saying Madame, why could I not die."

This was the last phrase he uttered in playing his part of King of Naples. Terror had taken possession of the palace and the city was in a state of tumult. The conquerors refused to include the fugitive King in the Capitulation, by which the kingdom was delivered up to them.

Next day, May the 20th, Murat cut his hair, which he used to wear long and in curls, and dressed himself in a grey coat, without any decorations. Thus disguised, he secretly reached the shore, whence a small boat conveyed him to the Isle of Ischia, and thence on board of a merchant vessel, which waited for him a few leagues at sea. His wife, who appears to possess more vigour of mind, made her retreat somewhat more majestically. She first retired with her children to the castle of Ova, and afterwards to Gaeta, still maintaining communications with, and some authority over the fleet and the arsenal. She sent Prince Cariati to propose to Commodore Campbell, that he should receive her under the protection of Great Britain, on board his squadron, and that, to ensure her embarkation, 500 Soldiers should be sent to meet her. All this was granted on condition that she should immediately deliver up to his Britannic Majesty and to Ferdinand IV the arsenal, and the little Neapolitan fleet. Thus Caroline Buonaparte obtained time and facilities for embarking her plate, jewels, ready money, all that was most valuable of her property, and about 500 of her partisans. Her departure was a signal for the populace of Naples to re-double their outrages; but the arrival of the conquerors soon re-established order. The heir of the Throne made his entrance, and the Queen could see from the bay of Naples the illumination which celebrated the overthrow of her tyranny. She was about to sail for Antibes, but her departure was suddenly suspended by the Austrian General, who reclaimed her. It was necessary to make a new capitulation, and to sail for Trieste, where she was conducted with her children to Gratz in Styria. The valuable Gold and diamonds, possession of which was left to her in virtue of the capitulation with Commodore Campbell, is estimated at 18 millions of francs. But the Diamonds and property are claimed by the courts of Naples and Spain, as belonging to these two Crowns.

With respect to Murat who carried nothing with him, he arrived at Cannes, on the same coast on which some weeks before his brother-in law, whose fortune was not better then his had landed. He remained there for some time without its being known what had become of him.

Such is the brief account of a great reverse, a sudden stroke of fortune, a terrible catastrophe, to which considerable personages only are wanting to render it one of the most touching traits of history. Instead of the son of an inn keeper of Cahors, and the daughter of an Attorney, of Ajaccio suppose the descendants of the Bourbons and the Cæsars in the same situation, and what heart would not be moved?

THE TIMES, SEPT. 1.

[FROM BELGIUM.]

The Belgium Bishops have presented the following address to the King of the Netherlands.

Sire, We believe it our duty no longer to delay expressing to your Majesty, the surprise and the grief which your proclamation of the 18th of the month, (July) has caused us.

In the conviction that it is the first duty of the Bishops, to speak the truth to the Throne when the grand interests of religion are in question, we now fulfil this duty with the more confidence and frankness, as your Majesty frequently testified to us, your intention to protect religion with all your power, and in that very proclamation, which is the cause of our uneasiness, you assure to the Catholic Church, its establishment and its privileges.

Sire, the existence and the privileges of the Catholic Church in this part of your kingdom, are inconsistent with an article of the plan of the new Constitution, by which equal favour and protection, are promised to all religions.

Since the conversion of the Belgiums to Christianity, such a dangerous innovation has never been introduced in these provinces, unless by force. The attempts of Joseph the 2d. to maintain it, were fruitless; the tyranny of the last French government established it in theory, but no religious troubles ensued, because the head of the state protected the Protestant sects as little as he did the Catholic Church. After this however, the declared enemy of all religion was overthrown.

The Belgium Church

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constitution of the country"

Sire, we do not hesitate to declare to your Majesty, that the Canonical laws, which are sanctioned by the ancient constitution of the country, are incompatible with the projected constitution which would give in Belgium equal favour and protection to all religion.

The canonical laws have always rejected schism and heresy from the bosom of the Church.

The Christian Emperors thought it their duty to maintain these laws, and to secure their execution, as may be easily seen in the collection of edicts upon this subject. From Charlemagne down to the unhappy epoch of 1781, and the following years, all the Sovereigns of this country in every age, exclusively protected the Apostolic Roman Catholic religion, and secured to it the undisturbed enjoyment of all the rights and privileges in the possession of which they found it.

The Council of Trent, all whose resolutions were published in these Provinces, and have thence the effect of ecclesiastical law, after confirming all the old laws of the Church, which fix the spiritual jurisdictions, the rights of the Bishops, of the Chapters, of the Universities, and in general of the regular and secular Clergy, commanded the Bishops to see to the execution of them, and carefully to watch not only over the maintenance of the sacred pledge of the faith, but also that of the laws, which concern the essential dicipline of the Catholic Church, and secure the consistency and the inviolability of its government. These, Sire are the duties of the Bishops of these provinces and the laws of the country have constantly allowed & facilitated the fulfilment of them, till a higher power prevented them in part from discharging them.

If your Majesty, when you secure to the Belgic church her existence and privileges, has the intention as we conjecture, to maintain the entire execution of the holy canon law, we are incapable of duly expressing our thanks to your Majesty for it.

But we most respectfully take the liberty to lay before your Majesty an article of the new constitution, which, in securing the same protection, to all religions, would be incompatible with the free and entire exercise of our official duties.

We are bound, Sire, incessantly to preserve the people entrusted to our care, from the doctrines which are in opposition to the doctrines of the Catholic Church. We could not release ourselves from this obligation without violating our most sacred duties; and if your Majesty, by virtue of a fundamental law, protected in these provinces the public profession and spreading of these doctrines, the progress of which we are bound to oppose with all the care and energy which the Catholic Church expects from our office, we should be in formal opposition to the laws of the State, to the measures which your Majesty might adopt to maintain them among us, and in spite of all our endeavours to maintain union and peace, the public tranquillity might still be disturbed, And since, by Art. 136, of the proposed Constitution, the public exercise of a form of worship may be hindered, when it might disturb the public tranquillity; it follows, that the free exercise of our religion might be hindered by a possible consequence of the use of the rights and liberties of the Catholic Church in these provinces.

We dare not conceal from you, Sire, that such regulations, if they were continued by your Majesty, could only lead to a renewal of the troubles which desolated these provinces in the sixteenth century, and that they must sooner or later alienate the hearts of your faithful subjects in this part of your Kingdom, with whom, attachment of the Catholic faith is stronger and more lively than in any other country in Europe.

Already the proclamation of your Majesty, which announced that the new Constitution should insure the liberty of religion and give all equal favour and protection, filled every heart with consternation. It is known that this dangerous system is one of the main articles of the modern philosophy, which has been the source of so many misfortunes to us; that evidently aims at exciting indifference to all religions, at lessening their influence from day to day, and at destroying them in the end entirely;—We are bound. Sire, to tell you the truth, in its full extent. The clergy of these provinces have not observed without pain, that your Majesty has been persuaded to exclude them from the assemblies in which the great interests of the state were discussed; that the plan of the new Constitution contains honorable distinctions for the nobility, and that the clergy, once the first Class in the State, are deprived of them: that it will not even have the right of being represented in the Provincial assemblies, that its influence on the acceptance of the new Constitution is carefully removed, so that the most distinguished Members of the Clergy, according to the expressions of your Majesty's proclamation, are not among the persons most worthy of the confidence of their fellow Citizens; lastly, that they are not allowed to inscribe their disapproving votes on the list of the notables.

All these are measures which (we say it with grief to your Majesty) can appear to us only as an unhappy omen for the future, since your Majesty's Ministers already account the opinions and

[redacted]

Clergy are no more to be consulted upon the concerns of the Church—it is decided that they can have no share, or at least only an accidental share, in making the laws, especially those relative to ecclesiastical jurisdiction: how can they hinder any encroachment upon the inalienable rights of the episcopal dignity, which belong to the existence of the Catholic Church, and to the privileges which your Majesty insures to it? May they not be arbitrarily lessened in national assemblies, when the clergy have no influence, or, at the most, a very precarious one?

Experience has proved how important it is that the clergy possess a high rank in the state. The respect they enjoy, extends to the religion itself, which teaches it. However great the personal merit of the servants of the church may be, yet, in our times, if it is not supported by high rank and legal privleges, which enable the functions of the priesthood in the eyes of the people, the clergy can oppose but a weak bulwark to the disorders which they have continually to contend with. The internal peace and welfare of a state depends chiefly on the state of morals.

There are no good morals where there is no religion. As things now stand, religion is more or less respected in proportion as its servants are more or less honoured and respected, according to the existing laws. It is easy to confine the good in due bounds, but the wicked dare every thing against a clergy, which does not enjoy a certain respect in the state.

Your Majesty has doubtless remarked that the Catholic religion which was established again in France by the Concordat, did not produce the expected effect, because by the system of the Sovereign the clergy enjoyed no rank, no consideration, no influence in the state. They were to be accounted as nothing. They were oppressed by all the inferior authorities; they soon became, as it was intended they should be incapable of doing good or of preventing evil.

We have the confidence that your Majesty will deign, in the submissive and respectful representations which we make to you, in the frank expression of our sentiments, to see only the fulfilment of our most important duties, under present circumstances, only a new proof of our devotion, to your sacred person, only the sincere wish that your Majesty may reign over those five provinces, in constant peace, by a perfect paternal government, and by a powerful and durable union between the Clergy and the Royal authority.

We are with the profoundest veneration, your Majesty's most obedient and faithful servants,

(Signed) PRINCE MAURICE of Broglio, Bishop of Ghent,
J. FORGUER, Vicar General of the Archbishop of Malines,
CHARLES FRANCIS JOSEPH PISAN, Bishop of Namur,
FRANCIS JOSEPH Bishop of Tournay,
J. A. BARRETT, Vicar General Capitulary of Liege.

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THE NAVY, FOR THE PEACE ESTABLISHMENT.

Queen Charlotte, Captain Boger, 110, at Portsmouth, Bulwark, Captain M'Kinley, 74, Sheerness, St. George, Captain Nash, 98, Plymouth; until the arrival of the Impregnable, 98, from the Mediterranean, to bear the flags as guard ships, of Lord Exmouth, Sir Charles Rowley, and Sir John Thomas Duckworth.

STATIONS.

Albion 74, Captain J. Walker, Sheerness. Spencer 74, Captain Rob. Broughton, Plymouth. Rochfort 74, Captain Sir A. Dickson, Plymouth, Rivoli 74, on her return from the Mediterranean, Portsmouth. Vengeur 74, Portsmouth. Malta 84, on her return from the Mediterranean Plymouth. Superb 74, Portsmouth. Ramillies 74, Plymouth.

TO BE FLAG-SHIPS ON FOREIGN STATIONS.

Cornwallis 74, Rear Admiral Sir Geo. Burlton, East Indies. Romney 50, Rear Admiral Douglas, Captain Mackellar, Jamaica. Newcastle 50, Antelope 50, Leander 50, Admiral Harvey, Barbadoes. Jupiter 50, Salisbury 50, Newfoundland.

FRIGATES.

Araxes 38, Alpheus 36, Amphion 32, Captain Purvis, for East Indies. Andromeda 22, Bann 20, Captain Scobell, for the Mediterranean. Conway 24, Capt. J. Tancock, for East Indies. Cyrus 20, Captain J. F. Carroll, Plymouth, Desiree 36, Dee 24, Eridames 36, Capt. Paterson, Plymouth. Eurotas, 38, Euphrates, 36, Capt. Preston, Esk, 20, Erne, 20, Hon. Capt. Napier, Florida 20, Falmouth 24, Granicus 36, Ganymede 20, Hebrus 36, Iphigenia 36, Captain King, for East Indies. Ister 36, Captain Forest, for Mediterranean. Inconstant 36, Larne 24, Lee 20, Meander 38, Menelaus 38, Madagascar 38, Captain Stanfell, for East Indies, Martin 20, Niger 38, Orlando 36, Captain Clavell, for East Indies, Orontes 36, Captain Cochrane, Pique 36, Hon. Captain Maitland, for Jamaica. Pactolus 38, Perseus 22, Scamander 36, Captain Sir John Louis, Bart. Spey 20, Tiber 38, Tanais 38, Tigris 36, Tagus 38, Captain J. W. D. Dundas, for Mediterranean. Towey 24, Captain Stewart, for East Indies. Tay 24, Bloye, Wye 24.

SLOOPS.

Alert 18, Captain Smith, Ariel 16, Bacchus 16, Captain Hill, for East Indies. Bermuda 16, Briseis 10, Brazen 18, Britomart 10, Challenger 18, Captain Forbes, for East Indies, Childers 16, Captain Battran, for L Islands, Cordelia 10, Cadmus 10, Cherokee 10, Captain Ramage, Driver 16, Captain Ross, Fly 16, Goldfinch 10, Griffin 14, Heron 16, Captain Seriven, Hope 10, Helicen 10, Captain Mitchell, Harrier 16, Sir C. Jones, Jasper 10, Julia 14, Leveret 10, Mutine 10, Musquito 16, Nimrod 16, Opossum 10, Lord John Hay, Primrose 16, Captain Phillott, for East Indies, Prometheus 16, Dashwood, Pandora 16, Pelican 16, Podargus 14, Rifleman 16, Rossario 10, Racoon 16, Saracen 16, Captain Gore, Satellite 16, Captain Murray, Tyrian 10, Wasp 16, Captain Woldridge.

The TIMES, Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1815.

MARSHAL NEY.

An exculpatory statement has appeared at Paris, in behalf of Marshal Ney; the following is a sketch of it;

It begins with expressing some wonder at the change that has taken place in public opinion relative to Ney.

" What sudden and terrible change has taken place in opinion with respect to Marshal Ney!

" Down to March, 1815, his name, rendered illustrious by 25 years of eminent services and brilliant exploits was dear to the Country. The very enemies of France admired in him the great Captain; all allowed him as much generosity in his sentiments as bravery and skill at the head of armies."

The expose then proceeds to state the number of battles he has been concerned in, and the humanity with which he always conducted himself—to shew that he had no motive for engaging in any conspiracy, that he had reached the highest dignities, and had as much property as he wanted.

" When one speaks of conspiracy one immediately connects with it meetings of individuals, secret conferences, midnight mysteries.

" Where was Marshal Ney long before the very unexpected news arrived at Paris of Buonaparte's landing?

" It was more than a month, since, fatigued by the conversations kept up in the drawing-rooms of the capital, he had retired to his estate near Chateaudreun, *30 leagues from Paris.* There he lived quite insolated, without any correspondence or communication that associated him with political combinations, with which it is well known he was quite unacquainted.

" On the 6th of March, he received in his retirement a letter from the War Minister, dated the 5th; which was brought him by an Aid-de-Camp. The Minister ordered the Marshal to proceed in all haste to the sixth Military Division, the Government of which was entrusted to him.

" The Minister entered into no explanation on the cause of that order; not a word was said respecting Buonaparte or his re-appearance. The officers, who himself knew nothing of it, conversed with the Marshal only on the pleasures of the capital.

" Immediately on the receipt of this order, the Marshal commenced his journey for his destination. He passed through Paris, where he learned the landing of Buonaparte. Early in the morning of the 7th of March, the Marshal called on the Duc-de-Berri, and afterwards on the Minister for the War Department. Both gave him reason to apprehend that he could not possibly obtain an opportunity of taking leave of the King. They advised him to depart without loss of time. The Marshal, however, resolved to compensate for one or two hours of delay by sacrificing so much of his rest, and persisted in waiting until he could have the honor of being admitted to his Majesty.

" Why this earnestness? It certainly was not as has been reported for the purpose of asking from his Majesty employment in the expedition against Buonaparte, or to solicit a commune. The Marshal was in active service, and urged even by the letter of the Minister to proceed to his post. The Marshal did not come to offer himself; he obeyed the orders which called him.

" At the august aspect of the Monarch, all of whose traits breathe bounty, the Marshal, electrified by the flattering words in which his Majesty was pleased to address him, warmly participated in the solicitude with which all minds seemed to be occupied. Those who knew the ardour of his liberal soul, and the promptitude of his language in seconding it, never would mistake for falsehood or stratagem any thing which the Marshal may have said to the King even in language boldly figurative. Could duplicity have induced him to utter such accents, it would have led to no advantage.

This is the place for decidedly contradicting a calumny directed against Marshal Ney, with the view of for ever discrediting him.

It has been invented and circulated with affection in public, that on his departure the King ordered him a sum, according to some of 500,000 and according to others of from 6 to 7 and even to 800,000 francs, to secure as far as possible his fidility.

" This is a falsehood. It is not true that either the king or any of his Ministers ordered Marshal Ney either 500,000, francs or any sum whatever. On this point he invokes with the most respectful confidence the testimony of his Majesty.

" Nevertheless this false and injurious insinuation has hitherto been generally credited.

" On leaving the King, the Marshal repeated to his family and his friends the same language he had held at the Thuilleries. He mounted his carriage, and set out for Bosancon. All the Marshals, all the general officers were already at theirposts. He had no idea and no opportunity of forming a concert with any one.

The expose proceeds to state, that Ney found Besancon quite bare of troops; that the Duke de Muille on the 11th of March informed him of the troops at Grenoble having gone over to Buonaparté, and that the latter might be able to enter Lyons on the 11th. He (Ney) resolves to repair to Sons-le-Sauluier. He writes to Suchet that it was unfortunate Buonaparte had not been attacked. Ney's force consisted only of four regiments without a single piece of artillery. The Expose then states the dispositions he made, and the letter he wrote to Oudinot to hasten the arrival of troops.

" We are on the eve of a great revolution, it is only by cutting up the evil by the roots that we shall hope to avoid it." His advanced guard passed over to Buonaparte. At Lyons the troops remained inactive. He found himself in the centre ef insurrection. His army was alienated from him, and threatened him if he prevented their going over to Buonaparte. " On the night of the 13th of March, the emissaries of Buonaparte came to the Marshal, whom they found in great agitation, accessable to all impressions, and trembling for the fate of France. They brought a letter from Bertrand, who told him that, Buonaparte had converted his enterprise with Austria, through the Austrian General Kohler.

" England had favored his escape.

" Murat advanced rapidly to the North of Italy to assist his brother-in-law.

" The troops of Russia had returned to their distant quarters.

" Prussia could not contend alone against France.

" That if Ney continued to resist he would give up France to all the horrors of civil war.

" These last words completed the triumph over the Marshal's best resolutions.

" After some attempts to excuse the step, the Expose proceeds.

" Before repairing to Auxerre, the Marshal drew, up hastily a long series of grievances, which was to be read to Buonaparte. It began with the severest qualifications, and the bitterest reproaches.

" I am not come to join you (said he in substance) either from respect or attachment to your person. You have been the tyrant of my country! you have brought sorrow into all families, and despair into several; you have disturbed the peace of the whole world, &c. Swear, then, since fate has recalled you, that your sole future study will be to repair the evils you have inflicted on France; that you will render the people happy. I call upon you to take up arms only for the maintenance of our limits and never more to pass them for the purpose of attempting useless conquests, &c. On these conditions, I renounced opposing your project. I yield in order to preserve my country from the distractions with which it is menaced, &c.

" Buonaparte submitted to every thing demanded by the Marshal, and even promised much more for the prosperity of France."

Soon after Buonaparte's return to Paris, the Marshal retired to his estate, not disgraced, as was said, but because he was soon undeceived respecting the false assertions given by Buonaparte of a speedy composition with the powers.

" For one moment Marshal Ney conceived the hope of snatching his country from the calamities of foreign war—his expectation was disappointed on the 18th June. He immediately returned to Paris, and in what disposition? We may judge by the frank and vigorous declaration he made in the Chamber of Peers on the 22d of June.

" Buonaparte sent by one of his ministers an audaciously lying message to the Chamber. But Marshal Ney was there with his inflexibility of Character—too honest a man to compound with his conscience—too much the friend of his country to suffer it to be abused by fresh lies. He declares openly that the 18th of June has left no other alternative but that of speedy submission.

" That if his open proposal had been followed, if on the 22d of June it had been decreed to negociate, the negociation conformably to the treaty signed at Vienna on the 25th of March by all the powers would have restored the King sooner to his people.

" And who knows if in that case, the French territory would have been occupied by so many foreigners, & such great evils thus turned aside. After stating that the public good was always hisguide, the Expose concludes as follows.

" Such without any disguise, is the conduct of Marshal Ney since the month of march, 1815. Does there result from it, we do not say the prejudice, that he has committed the odious crime of treason, but even a real moral degradation? All crime, in the legal acceptation of the word supposes premediation or interest more, or less prevailing. The Crime of treason consists of long, successive efforts, of cowardly and prefidious combination.

" An error of the moment, the effect of an unheard of concurrences of the most strange incidents—an error of which one sees in the principal a sentiment praiseworthy in itself, but ill directed—in short an error which served the usurper in nothing which profited nothing to the person committing it—is such an error any other than a *fatal mistake*.

" It is not then allowable for Marshal Ney to call to his support that judgment pronounced by the Monarch on such of his subjects as were misled? Are not the *instigators of the disorder, the Authors of the plot*, formed in favor of Buonaparte, those whom his Majesty first consigned to the vengeance of the laws?

" It is proved that, far from having formed any conspiracy, Marshal Ney, notwithstanding his fault, had entered into none; that he was sincere in his promises to the King; that he only yielded to the irresistible influences of the State, which was in his opinion compromised by an impending Civil war; that his hands remained pure, his character independant and inaccessible to all the seductions of personal interest; that the first moment it was possible to repair his error, while there still was danger in pronouncing against the Usurper, and in favour of the illegitimate Sovereign the Marshal did not hesitate to lay open his whole soul, and to vote that France should adopt the course of submission.

" By what fatal exception is Marshal Ney treated as a criminal? He was certainly far from expecting such an occurrence when in the last instance, the place to which he had retired was surrounded. To have concealed himself or to have fled, would have been easy but both these courses were repugnant to his heart. With the calmness of a conscience, from which honour never was banished, the Marshal offered himself to those charged to secure his person; a last act which completes the appreciation of his character, and which attests his confidence in the institutions by which he is to be judged.

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER, OCT. 23.

The Meeting of the French Chambers, and the Address of both Houses to the King, promise that state of things for which every one is anxious, and may eventually secure the Nation from that lowest depth of humiliation into which their former conduct has plunged them. It is a natural feeling in every humane mind that pity always succeeds to punishment, and that compassion arises when justice is satisfied. This is now the case with respect to the French. We are thoroughly and fully satisfied with the measure of punishment which has been inflicted, and we now begin to wish that there may be an end of it: that something may be done to reconcile her to herself; and that having so long been just and severe, we may now become kind and considerate.

What the French have suffered has no parallel in modern times, except in that which, during the days of their power, they caused others to suffer. But there is this difference even in what they afflicted themselves, and in what has been inflicted upon them. They have been degraded in proportion to their former glory. They have not only been defeated, but have been disarmed; have not only been disarmed but have had their swords broken over their heads. The christian spirit of modern times had long banished the ancient usage of adding triumph to victory; and considering that the obligation of humanity and brotherhood began where the necessity of the defence or assertion of rights was concluded, the good offices of peace almost immediately followed upon submission. This has not been now the case; and necessarily so, inasmuch as the crimes of France most certainly demanded a moral lesson. But as that lesson has now been given her; as she has passed nationally under the yoke, let us at length be satisfied. Let us remember the station which it is absolutely necessary that she should fill and occupy in the social system of Europe; and let us not gratify the revenge of others (of Prussia and the German States,) at the expence of the solid and permanent weal of Europe.

This is our present feeling. We cannot forget the time, when France, in her arts, in her manners, in all the brilliant circumstances which adorn the nakedness of life, and embellish simple gratifications into elegant pleasures, stood forth as the acknowledged mirror of Europe; and pleased with herself, and pleasing others, afforded an example of all the minor morals of life. Having now, therefore, satisfied the calls of justice, we could wish to give her the advantage of our milder feelings; and to raise to a due point what in our anger we have humbled perhaps too low.

To return, however, to the Address of the Chambers, nothing can be more respectful to the person and government of the King; indeed, we should say, it was too much so, were not the circumstances of France such as they are. But the Royalists must express this excess of attachment, upon their part, in order to awe the audacity of the opposite party. These excesses are always necessary in new circumstances. They are the language of passion, and therefore necessarily trespass beyond the limits of reason.

A short interval will soften down all this excess; and we trust that a limited Monarchy, a system of civil and religious liberty, will become the established Government of that fine country.

The Paris Papers to the 20th instant came to hand on Saturday and yesterday. In addition to the *project* of a law for the more effectual punishment of sedition, they furnish another *project*, the object of which is to authorize the detention, without trial, untill the expiration of the law, of persons accused of crimes against the Royal authority or the state and the placing under the inspection of the high Police those who are suspected.

PROJECT OF THE LAW.

Louis, &c.

We have decreed and decree that the Project of which the tenor follows ſhall be presented in our name to the Chamber of Deputies of the Departments, by our Miniſter Secretary of State of the Interior, and by our Minister Secretary of General Police, whom we charge with the explanation of its motives, and the maintenance of the discussion of them.

Art. I. Every individual, whatever may be his civil, military, or other profession, who ſhall have been arreſted or accused of crimes, or delects againſt the person and authority of the King, againſt the persons of the Royal Family, or againſt the safety of the State shall be detained till the expiration of the present law, if at that period he has not been brought before the Tribunals.

2. The Mandates againſt the individuals accused of one of the crimes mentioned in the preceding article, can only be issued by the functionaries to whom the law entruſts that power. An account ſhall be rendered by them in 24 hours to the Prefect of the Department, and by him to the Minister of General Police, who shall lay it before the King's Council.

The Public Functionary who delivers the Mandate, ſhall be obliged besides to transmit an account of it in 24 hours to the Royal Procurent of the Arrondissement, who ſhall inform the Procureur-General, who again ſhall inſtruct the Miniſter of Juſtice.

3. In case the grounds of accusation are not sufficiently grave to determine the arrestation, the person accused shall be provisorily consigned to the inspection of the High Police, as it is regulated in the 3d Chapter of the 1st Book of the Penal Code.

4. If the present law is not renewed in the approaching Session of the Chambers, it will cease of right to have its effect.

Given at Paris, in the Castle of the Thuilleries the 13th October, 1815, and the 21st of our reign.

LOUIS.

AMERICA.

We have before mentioned a report brought from New-York, that some of the subjects of the United States were arming themselves to assist the South Americans in throwing off the yoke of the mother-country. By American papers to a late date, received to-day, it appears that such an expediton was actually in prepration, but that the Government have interfered to prevent it by the following

PROCLAMATION,

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Whereas information has been received that sundry persons citizens of the United states or residents within the same, and especially within the state of Louisiania are conspiring together to begin and set on foot, provide and prepare, the means for a military expedition or enterprize against the dominions of Spain with which the United States are happily at peace, that for this purpose they are collecting arms, military stores, provisions, vessels, and other means; are deceiving and seducing honest and well meaning citizens to engage in their unlawful enterprizes, are organizing, officering and arming themselves for the same, contrary to the laws in such case made and provided.

" I have therefore thought fit to issue this my proclamation, warning and enjoining all faithful citizens who have been led, without due knowledge or consideration, to participate in the said unlawful enterprizes, to withdraw from the same without delay; and commanding all persons whatsoever, engaged or concerned in the same, to cease all further proceeding therein, as they will answer the contrary at their peril. And I hereby enjoin and require all officers, civil and military, of the United, or of any of the States or Territories; all Judges, Justices, and other officers of the Peace, all Military Officers of the Army or Navy of the United States, and officers of the Militia, to be vigilant, each within his respective department, and according to his functions, in searching out and bringing to punishment all persons engaged or concerned in such enterprizes, in seizing and detaining, subject to the disposition of the law, all arms, military stores, vessels, or other means provided or providing for the same; and, in general, in preventing the carrying on such expedition or enterprize, by all the lawful means within their power; and I require all good and faithful citizens and others, within the United States, to be aiding and assisting herein, and, especially in the discovery, apprehension, and bringing to justice, all such offenders; in preventing the execution of their unlawful combinations or designs, and in giving informaton against them to the proper authorities.

" In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand.

" Done at the City of Washington, the 1st day of September in the year of our Lord 1815. and of the independence of the said United States of America the fortieth,

(L.S.) (Signed. " JAMES MADISON

" JAMES MONROE, Secretary of State."

By an article in the Boston papers it appears that some American vessels had been admitted to enter in some of the West India Islands, even after the expiration of the orders in Council permitting it for a limited time. In consequence orders signed by Lord Bathurst were sent out the end of last May to the Governors of these islands, prohibiting this violation of law in future.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE ISLAND OF ST. HELENA.

—The following short extract from Mr. Johnson's " Descriptive Account of St. Helena," just published, will give an idea of the nature and style of this interesting pamphlet;

" In making a voyage to St. Helena it is necessary, in general, on account of the trades, to stretch along the Brazil coast, quite out of the tropics, and then round over to the eastward with variable winds, till the Island can be gained by the south-east trades. On approaching it in this direction, it appears like a lofty irregular ridge of rocks, the Northern extremity of which is very abrupt, and the Southern more shelving. At a small distance from the latter are two rocks called the *Needles*, one of which bears a striking resemblance to a large ship under all sail; so much so indeed, that the man at our mast-head gave notice of a strange sail. On drawing nearer the land, this island appears to be girt with a chain of inaccessible precipices, behind which, craggy and barren mountains shoot up to a great height, on whose summits are placed telegraphs, to give notice when ships are approaching the Island. Some of the rocks composing this chain are split down to their bases, disclosing chasms which are ideous to behold; while others assume the most fantastic shapes, resembling castles, towers, and various other objects.—We now stir for a high promontary called Barne's Point, which we pass at the distance of a cable's length. It is the most stupendous cliff I ever beheld, being nearly perpendicular, and fifteen or sixteen hundred feet high. From thence we steer close along shore for Sugar Loaf Hill and Point; on the peak of the former there is a telegraph, and on a jutting crag of the latter, about 80 or 90 feet above th level of the sea, there is a small battery of th or four guns, to compel vessels to " hea and send their boats on shore." If this

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attended to, guns and batteries open in succession upon the vessel. After this ceremony, we pass close to Rupert's valley, and several ranges of batteries formed among the precipices. On rounding Rupert's Hill, James's Town and Valley present themselves, abreast of which we anchor, about a quarter or half a mile from the shore. While the ship and fort are saluting, the vibration of sound among the rocks and mountains, resembles the loudest thunder: and, joined to the novelty of the surrounding scenery, form a striking contrast with the monotonous scenery to which the eye is accustomed during a long voyage from Europe to Asia. James's Valley is bounded on the sides by two craggy ridges, called Rupert's and Ladder Hill, which gradually receding from each other as they approach the sea, at length terminate at the beach, in two tremendous and almost perpendicular cliffs, leaving a triangular intermediate space of about a mile and a half in length, and 350 yards broad at its base. This base is a fortified line, extending from cliff to cliff, and mounting 30 pieces of heavy cannon, nearly level with the water's edge. Immediately behind this line, the Government [redacted] and Church are situated; from whence the extends up the valley, which gradually in breadth, leaves at last only room single house. In this small space, however are little gardens, groves, and shady walks, add to the neat appearance of the town; the of which are neatly built, in the English generally two story high, and well white-washed. Upon the whole, it much resembles a pretty little country town in England; the inhabitants, language, and manners being all English. Looking up from the streets towards Rupert's and Ladder Hill, the scene is awfully sublime! The stranger shudders to behold the enormous masses of rock impending on each side of the valley from a prodigious height, and which, from their wild fractured appearanee, seem ready every instant, to hurl destruction on the town! The inhabitants, accustomed to the sight of such stupendous objects, eye them with indifference, and seem surprised that they should excite any emotions in the minds of strangers. St. Helena Bay being formed of two projecting promontories and situated on the leeward side of the island, is of course completely sheltered from the South-east trade winds by the mountains, and protected from the long swell of the Southern Ocean by the Island itself. It thus affords a safe and com- [redacted] town, the valley, and surrounding rocks, the beautiful desctiption of Carthage, in the first book of the Æneid, is foreibly recalled to our mental view:

> "Hinc atque hinc vastæ rupes, geminique minantur
> "In cœlum scopuli; quorum sub vertice late
> "Æquora tuta silent; tum silvis scena coruscis
> "Desuper.———
> "Intus aquæ dulces, vivoque sedilia saxo," &c.

The following passage forms the conclusion:—

"High Knoll, on which is built a small but very strong citadel, from whence signals could be made to all parts of the island, by day or by night, appears a situation remarkably eligible for Napoleon's abode, as it precludes the possibility of escape or surprise, without the most culpable neglect, or rather treachery, of his guards. From this elevated sight, two remarkably contrasted scenes will be daily presented to the Exile's view. One of barren rocks and boundless ocean; the other, of fertile vales and peaceful cottages. From these he may draw many a moral lesson! The prospect on one side, may remind him of the innocence and happiness of youth, and the humble life he *might have led* in the vallies of his native land: The roaring seas and towering cliffs, on the other side, may bring to his memory the life of turbulence and danger which he embraced, and the toiling steps of ambition and grandeur by which he mounted to the pinnacle of human grandeur. His airy prison above the clouds will perpetually tell him, that the summit of his power—the goal of his ambition—turned out but the consummation of his misfortunes, and the commencement of his captivity!

Mr. Johnson has added, without charge, a Romantic View of the Island.

A Letter from Maurs, dated August 23, gives the following particulars of the arrest of Ney:—The castle of Bessonies is situated in the triangle formed by the towns of Figeac, St. Cere, and Maurs, and about a league from the latter place. Marshal Ney arrived on the 31st ult. under the name of M. D' Escaffre, to seek an asylum from the lady day of the castle, who is a cousin of the Marshal's wife. An officer of police, it would appear, had been for some time in quest of him; for he had no sooner entered the castle than measures were taken to surround it. The gendarmerie of Aurillac, Gourdon, and of Martel, were put in motion, commanded by the Captain of the local gendarmerie of Aurillac. The brigades of Figeac, Maurs, and St. Cere, were not called, no doubt, from their proximity to the castle, which might have discovered the object. The point of junction was at Parlan on the 3d August, at two o'clock in the morning. At day-break the castle was invested, the Ex-Marshal was taken, with the property which he had brought with him, and he was carried off, under a strong escort, for Aurillac, where he will arrive this evening. He is to perform the journey on horseback; but as he expressed some repugnance to making his entry in this manner into the chief town, a carriage belonging to the Prefect will, it is said, be in readiness to receive him at the junction of the main road.

THE TIMES, September 25.

Expeditions are making at all the ports for the equipment of the ships of war that are destined for foreign stations, to enable those that are there to return as soon as possible. The *Orlando* frigate for the East Indies has already sailed from Woolwich for this purpose, and several more, it is expected' will do so in a few days.

The East India Company has made arrangements for sending to Madras, Bengal and Bombay, the Congreve rockets. Vessels are fitting in the river for the reception of those destructive weapons, and several persons have been selected from the arsenal at Woolwich, who are well acquainted with their management, to proceed with them.

A SKETCH OF THE PROGRESSIVE IMPROVEMENT OF THE FRENCH CAPITAL, COMPILED FROM THE HISTORY OF PARIS BY LE GRAND AND LAUDON.

(continued.)

AN ORIGINAL DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSERVATOIRE DES ARTS ET METIERS.

I was admitted frequently to this collection which is contained in the extensive buildings of the Abbey of Saint Martin, in the street of that name. It is open to the public on Sundays only. It is one of those institutions where there is sufficient room for the exhibition of every article. Some idea may be formed of the extent and variety of its contents from the following accounts of them.

In the first room, three spinning jennies and two carding mills were empolyed in the manufacture of cotton-threat, under the direction of a few workmen. There are also here some spinning wheels.

On entering the second hall, the great machine for cotton spinning invented by M. Vaucanson, strikes the eye; though its magnitude may give it a complicated appearance, yet its plan is rather simple. But the arrangement of bobbins upon it is such as to render it, like many other machines of the same artist, impracticable in the use. The construction of the Iron chain, which communicates motions to the whole, [redacted] them. Vaucanson, at his death, bequeathed upwards of a hundred machines to the government.

The looms and carding machines of Mr. James Douglas, for which a patent *(brevet d'invention)* was granted by Buonaparte in 1807, are adapted for woollen stuffs.

In the cases around this room are placed all the shuttles and other subsidiary articles. They contain also specimens of French manufacture in nails, toothed wheels, and many other articles of wrought and cast iron.

In the next apartment are some models of Chateaux, a model of a palace, and one of an iron manufactory of Bermingham.

In the church of the Abbey, which is entered next, are deposited under a lofty roof most of the larger machines. The car of one of the first balloons is suspended from the top. The new hydraulic machines, invented by M. de Manoury Dectot, are chiefly intended for the raising of water. A large model in brass of the Ram of Mongolfier displays one of the best machines ever invented for raising water; the structure of the valve is peculiarly ingenious. It is to be seen in action in the vicinty, at No. 15. Rue Pastorelle.

There are also various garden pumps, jets, and fire engines, (one by Bramah of London):—also various fire ladders, including Regnier's ladder for entering the windows of a house on fire. This ladder is very strong, and from its being in sildes is very portable. It might be added with advantage to the fire apparatus used in London, where fires are far more frequent and dangerous than in Paris, in the houses of which city the stone floors and thick walls easily cut off or impede the communication of the flames,

The screw of Archimedes, of twenty feet length, is also here. The model of a coach for conveying the sick, a mill for grinding and bolting the corn at the same time; various mills, ploughs, &c.

The first objects in the lower gallery are specimens of earthen-ware; beer and oil jars, crucibles, pots, water-pipes of stone, &c.

The variety of Argand lamps is very great, and many are of late introduction. Some are adapted for lighting halls and passages; one has a brass reflector behind the flame, of the form of a parabolic conoid, several elevate the oil to the burner on the hydrostatic principle of compressed columns of air acting on columns of oil; & the lamp on this construction, which has been on sale in London during the last two years, is claimed here as the invention of Mr. Girard of Marseilles. In one elegant specimen, the oil is raised by the motion of watchwork in the pedestal, a patent for which was granted to Carcel and Careau in 1801. The lamps which have slender circular fountains, on a level with the flame, and serving as a support to the shade, are at present most in fashion in Paris; it is on this plan that the theatres and the halls, of hotels and Palaces are chiefly lighted up. The French excel in elegant shades for these lamps, made of glass, silk, and paper. Their glassshades are sometimes decorated spheres; and sometimes of white enamel cut to neat patterns.

We next find the sieves, pails and trays used in the dairies of Switzerland, which specimens of the parchment used in the sieves, and a model of a churn in glass.

An imperfect steam-engine is exhibited, of which machine I may observe, that there is no model in the whole collection which exhibits those improvements by which Mr. Watt made it so peculiarly his own, and contributed so essentially to the interest of his own country. The new cocks of A. Jullien art intended to prevent the passage of all sediment in bottling liquors, and are constructed of pewter and tin plate. There are also, by the same artist, funnels provided with lids and stop-cocks, and an ingenous contrivance for transferring the contents of one bottle to another, without admitting any gas contained in the liqnor to escape. M. Jullien has also improved the syphon by adding a small pump to it; a contrivance which is not new.

Models of ploughs, some of which have been sent from agricultural societies. In general they are more carelessly executed than the other models; there may be at least seventy; most of them complicated, and on wheels; and they are generally on too small a scale to be useful even as models.

Harrows. Neat models of park gates. Model of the *Oreille de Charrue* of President Jefferson, of which there is a large specimen in the Abbey. Several thrashing machines, chiefly contrived for moving flails in ranks, which could never answer; the Scotch thrashing mill seem to be entirely unknown in France.

The extensive series of machines used in the production of corn and wine, is continued in several models of fanners, vine presses and mills, moved by wind and water.

The next tables are covered with models of the places and furnaces. One of the first is the economical kitchen in the *Hospital de Sante Marie la Neuve*, at Florence, in which a small fire is employed to heat ten separate vessels. It has been superseded or improved by Count Rumford, whose endefatigable exertions have done much, in this respect, for Paris, where the command of charcoal renders his contrivances more economical than in London, were that fuel cannot be procured but at too heavy an expence.

Many models of large furnaces for different manufactories, often neatly constructed of chalk, bricks, &c. Models of chemical furnances,—economical furnaces,—portable furnaces, for cooking food for armies on the march. Improved chimneys and ventilators. House stoves, often of elegant forms. Specimens of cinders. Improved coffee vase.

After ascending a magnificent stair-case, you enter the upper gallery, which communicates with several apartments. The clock placed on this stair-case is remarkable for having a timepiece enclosed in the ball of the pendulum.

After viewing a large model of the celebrated machine at Marli, which raises the water to the acqueduct of Versailles, the series of *trades* is entered upon. The principal trades and manufactures, neatly executed in miniature to the smallest details, form a most pleasing series of models, the value of which is encreased by their being all constructed to a scale. Each is so contrived as to give the exact appearance of the building in which the manufacture is carried on, and it is open in front to admit an easy view of the whole.

It is thus, for instance, that a brick-kiln, a brewery, an Oil-mill by M. Tessier, are represented in the highest perfection. The refinement of nitre, from its rought state in the nitre bed, to the packing of the pure salt in casks. The powder-mill presents all the processes of stamping, drying, and granulating the chief implement of modern war. The manufacture of iron present several varieties of the forge hammers, and modes of applying moving powers to them. In another, the bar iron is rolled out into plates, or cut into roads. The plumber may view the formation of sheet lead, in one model by rollers only, in another by melt- [redacted] moulds ready. The pottery, the manufactory of stone-ware, and that of porcelain in a series of workshops; the cabinet maker, with his benches, saws, and glue posts; and the blacksmiths with all the tools in order, coals and water ready, and the furnace apparently tarnished by a long series of operations. It adds to the excellence and the interest of these models, that they want the figures of miniature workmen, which a bad taste would have introduced into them.

Upon the same range of tables lie some fine complicated locks, presented to Louis XVI. with inscriptions in verse. He himself was fond of this art, but none of his workmanship appears here. Afterwards we come to the French Telegraph, and three others, one of which, invented by Baron Edelerantz of Sweden, in 1794, bears a close resemblance to that used by our own Admiralty.

In continuing onwards I reckoned twenty-three pile engines; several saw-mills for wood, and one for marble. A truck for conveying statues to a distance without injury may be supposed to have been a desideratum, it is followed by at least hundred models of carts, waggons, and wheel-barrows; a great variety of capstans and windlasses; models of boats, some with attempts to move the oars by wheels; and a design for a coach, the body of which, being suspended by ropes below the beam, is in no danger of being overturned. Chinese houses and a Chinese pagoda.

It would be impossible to give an account of all the manufactures which are displayed under the head of *Specimens of French Industry*. The utmost freedom is allowed in examining them, and every article is exposed.

The specimens of glass and porcelain crowd one table, but they are chiefly of old manufacture, and have been, since excelled. In the manufacture of fine flint glass, in which the French were so long deficient, they certainly now equal us; and in giving to it elegant forms borrowed from the antique, and in cutting it I should certainly not hesitate to say that they excell us. My opinion is formed from viewing the articles of crystal in the Palais Royal, and the manufactory of cut crystal in the Rue Montorgueil.

The manufacture of paper hangings, from shreds of wool, by Robert, is exhibited in model. This article has a good texture, and flowers, &c. are imprinted on it, but it is too high priced to be in much use in Paris. Many volumes are filled with specimens of *papiers peints*, of the common kinds; & the large manufacture of these, on the Boulevards, is, as usual in the French manufactories, a most lively scene of talking, industry and ingenuity. Many of their papers are surpassed by ours, but theirs are far cheaper.

This large collection includes specimens of new printing types, by *Leger*, the nephew and successor of Didot. These letters are beautifully sharp, and the ink admirable. The splendid folio editions of Racine, Moliere, &c. by Didot, rival the best productions of Bulmers' or Bensleys' presses, as far as the paper and the ink are considered; but the French letter founders have not attended so much as ours to giving to their types good proprotions; even the latest are long and narrow, and want that roundness of shape that distinguishes ours.

Writing types, by Henry Didot; a kind of letter which is much used in France.

Brichot's ornamental letters and ornaments, formed of fine laminæ of steel. They shine splendidly, and have a good effect on trinkets.

After specimens of sabres, came the artificial legs and arms, with much propriety; artificial eyes are in great variety.

There are here also several stocking frames, all the machines and silk manufactures of of Lyons, spining wheels, specimens of carded cotton, in a series of bottles, to illustrate the progress of the manufacture in France.

Specimens are given of fans of mother of pearl, and of shining laminæ of steel. Models of pulpits: Models to facilitate the study of perspective. Fine balances of beautiful workmanship, and the utmost simplicity of design. It would appear from one of these, constructed by *Deveine*, that after all the complicated contrivances for accurate weighing, the simplest may be so constructed as to produce the most accurate results, and without too great a loss of time. The balance of M. Deveine has for its beam a plain straight bar of steel, elevated on a column of brass, and moving on planes of crystal; the extremities of the bar move across graduated arcs of mother of pearl, and adjusted by micrometer screws. The scales are of platina, supported by wires of the same material, and one inch in diameter. Balances of equal simplicity have been often constructed of late years in London.

In the middle of the room, which contains this balance, is a magnificent and complicated turning lathe *(Tour a Guillocher)* by Mercklein, a German artist. Specimen of the work in ivory done by it are around. Under glass cases are examples of Chinese turned work, and proportion of spheres, &c. Small clocks with gridiron pendulums. Two bronze figures of Frederic the Great, on horseback. Portable barometer. Loadstone, bearing a weight of a hundred pounds. A large clock with an organ attached, and having a glass sphere at top marked with the constellations, and a small orrery moving in the centre.

Such is a view of the principal articles in the *Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers*, an immense repository. It naturally suggested many remarks, with which I shall conclude this article.

It is impossible, after viewing the Conservatoire in the slightest manner, to deny to the French a large share of mechanical ingenuity; a quality in which their artists are only excelled by those of England, and perhaps, of Germany. But we find their genius in this branch of the useful arts exercised chiefly on the most trifling objects; they have improved every article of *bijouterie* to the highest pitch of excellence, but they have done little or nothing for the plough or the steam-engine. Their useful inventions, too bear very often a character the reverse of that simple structure which it should be the aim of every mechanist to attain, as the highest excellence of his art, and the proudest triumph of his genius. The justice of these remarks will, I think, be apparent from the inspection of innumerable articles in the Conservatory.

London does not exhibit at present any collection which approaches in extent or interest to the Conservatory. The Society of Arts possesses, indeed, a considerable collection of models, on which their premiums have been bestowed, and I am happy in having this opportunity of acknowledging the frank and obliging manner in which Doctor Taylor, the secretary explains every thing that is interesting in the Society's apartments, to every gentleman who waits upon him, although unprovided with any introduction. But the British could present a much finer collection than the French metropolis, and at a warning of a few days only, were any patriotic individual, or the Society above mentioned, to make the attempt. It might be made; for as it is by collecting the productions of nature that new analogies and relation are discovered between them, and new properties unfolded, so the bringing together into one focus all the productions of English manufacture, and every machine upon which English genius and industry have been employed, new ideas would undoubtedly be struck out by those who viewed a collection which would be without a rival in the world. It might combine whatever was rare or expensive, with the more common and useful products which contribute to the comfort or the necessary luxuries of life.

It was at one time expected, that the Royal Institution would have formed and opened to the public a collection of models of useful machines, and implements of trade; but it has never been done, although it was one of the chief reasons assigned for the establishment of that institution by its founders. A few articles only were procured, which lie amid the darkness and dust of its apartments.

The French manufactures have been often interrupted;—wars have cut off or diverted the channels of encouragement; much uncertainty arose from the patronage of their government being bestowed or withheld; there was often a want of that capital which enables the British merchant to effect so much; and the general disposition of their nation led them too often to erect splendid and lofty buildings, at great expence, instead of resorting, like us, to what were useful and convenient only.

These are, I think, the chief, if not all the causes, which have prevented the French from becoming a great manufacturing nation. There are still, however, some branches in which they rival, or excel us.

The tapestry of *Gobelins* was never attempted in England, but on one occasion partially, when it failed. This manufacture may be viewed by the aid of a ticket from the general director of the arts at Paris. I found there an extensive suit of buildings, in which very little was going on, and a small laboratory, in which some of the fine colours were prepared, and experiments made on dyeing. The manufacture itself languishes, and appears to be kept up rather as a part of the government state than on account of its utility. Those who have viewed the admirable exhibition of Miss Linwood, will not see any thing much finer in the Gobelins. The looms have a much greater simplicity than one would have expected from seeing results that require apparently such complicated means.

The manufacture of plate-glasses at St. Gobin is in full action: they are polished in Paris; and from their cheapness, size, and excellence, are far more abundant in every house in France, than similar mirrors are with us. In procelain, a single glance at a Parisian window is sufficient to establish their pre-eminence, as far as the finest china, rich in gold and painting, is concerned:—one sees every where brilliant vases decorated with the finest designs; and some of the master-pieces of the Italian school are copied with spirit on flat pannels, or on vases which are often four feet in height. The Worcester manufactory has, I doubt not, produced specimens which rival the French, both in the beauty of the material and the value of the decorations; but the cheapness of the French china allows of its being seen every where. It must be added, that on the inferior kinds of porcelain they are far behind us; these are soft, badly formed, and destitute of all comfort. In the manufacture of velvets, they have long excelled. In cottons they have made considerable steps; but their coarse articles are too high priced to come into competition with ours; and, in fine ones, they are still almost entirely deficient. They have learned to give an extreme neatness and finish to their fire-arms and philosophical instruments, and particularly, to their clocks and time-pieces, which are now of great elegance, and accompanied by designs infinitely varied, and executed in bronze, white marble, and gilt brass. Elegant skeleton clocks, with gridiron pendulums, and the newer detached escassements, form pleasing ornaments in most of the public buildings in this city.

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